13 Subscriptions Payable Always in Communications from all parts of the Kingdom

will always be very acceptable. Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription due by Post Office money order.

Matter intended for publication in the editorial columns should be addressed to

" EDITOR PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER." Business communications and advertisements

should be addressed simply "P. C. ADVERTISER.

And not to individuals

THE Commercial Advertiser

Is now for sale Daily at the Fellowing Places; SIMMS' BOOTBLACK STAND Hotel street Five Cents per Copy.

ATURDAY : : : January 15th.

AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY.

The United States is in an enviable nancial position. Its coffers are full to verflowing, and the ingenuity of Amerian politicians is taxed to invent a plan "reduce the Treasury surplus." We eferred to several of these plans a few ays ago, but in all probability this work will be left for the next Congress to acomplish. The life of the present Conress expires at midnight of March 3d, and it is hardly probable that it can nish all the important work before it in the intervening time, much less at-

empt fiscal legislation of the magnitude avolved in such a proposition. On the 3d of January the Treasury acumulation of gold was stated to be esumption of specie payments in 1879 ccept once in November, 1881; and range to say, the stock of silver was leadily din i lishing despite the connued coinage of that metal. The buble standard, therefore, does not make the United States the dumpog ground of all the silver of the world," either does the continuous coinage of alver dollars under the Bland bill drive all the gold out of the country,' was contended by the banking interits in their bitter fight against the reonetization of silver. As a matter of ct, the law making silver dollars full gal tender for all debts, public and

The Secretary of the Treasury has ason for thinking that the balance of hese bonds, amounting to \$54,000,000 ter this call, will be redeemed before | Grand Guide F. F. Lansing. he close of the year. In effect, therefore, although the National Bank circuation will necessarily be reduced by his debt liquidation, the Treasury will offset that drawback by releasing \$64,-100,000 of its gold accumulation which must go into circulation, while the anual saving in interest would amount to \$1,920,000. This saving would of course add to the debt paying ability of the ountry, or in other words, would go to swell the increasing annual surplus in

the National Treasury. As recently pointed out by the ADVER-TISER, the funded debt of the United States, after the 3 per cents have all been redeemed, will consist of \$250,000,-000 in 41/2 per cent bonds maturing in 1891, and \$738,000,000 in 4 per cents, falling due in 1907. The redemption of the 41/2 per cents in four years from now is also absolutely certain; but the 4 per cents, having a life of twenty years, command a high figure as an untaxable | ing in the drowning of forty-two persons. investment, and were quoted at 30 per cent premium on the 4th instant. This act alone would prevent the Secretary of the Treasury buying them in the open market; and indeed the current premium of 10 per cent on the 41/2 per cents will prevent any attempt to forestall their maturity to save interest. Four years will soon pass by, and then the bonds will be redeemed at their face val e. In 1891, therefore, the funded debt of the United States will stand at \$738,000,000 bearing 4 per cent interest, this burden being fastened upon it by Senator Sherman while Secretary of the Treasury. It was considered at the time to be a good financial operation, but it is now regarded in a somewhat different light. There is a further funded debt for which the United States Treasury is responsible of \$64,623,512, being bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads, and which these great corporations must ultimately repay. In stating the funded debt of the nation, therefore, the Pacific Railroad bonds need not be taken into account. They

are amply secured. It follows from this presentation that fiscal measures must soon be considered with a view to the remission of duties and taxes. The Republican party still clings to its protective theory, while the Democratic party is not agreed upon a common tariff plank. Southern Demoerats are coquetting with protection, while the western tier of States which hold the balance of power have not quite made up their minds whether to deplete the Treasury by expenditures on

internal improvements, or to support a comprehensive plan of revenue reduction. In all probability, the President will convene a special session of the fiftieth Congress, which he can do thirty days after March 4th, and submit a fiscal project upon which the Administration would be prepared to go to the country in the next Presidential election.

One thing is certain, however. The coin accumulation in the Treasury vaults has reached a point at which it must be stopped if the business interests of the country are not to suffer serious injury. taking and hoarding so much of the people's money, and the true and proper solution of the difficulty would be a sweeping abolition and reduction of Customs duties and internal taxes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Ah Fat has an assignee's notice in

Grinding was commenced at the Pahala

ingar Mill last week. Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones returned yesterday from Hawaii by the W. G. Hall.

High Mass at 10 a. m., and Vespers at 4 p. m., at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-

Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. will hold their regular cash sale at 10 o'clock this

Ring up telephone 335 if you want to go nywhere in a hack, and you will bave it t a moment's notice.

at the 7:30 o'clock service at St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow evening. At noon to-day Messrs. E. P. Adams &

of Liliha and King streets, the lease of The new propeller recently fitted to the W. G. Hall, in consequence of the vibra-

tion caused by the old one, obviates the difficulty materially. The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. E. C. Damon, Beretania

There were 29.647 bags sugar, 1,500 bags rice and 300 barrels molasses shipped to San Francisco this week, making a total valuation of \$155,753 18,

Mr. R. W. McChesney has been admitted into partnership in the firm of M. W. McChesney & Son, which will hence-170,912,413, the largest stock since the forth be styled M. W. McChesney & Sons. The members of the Honolulu Yacht

and Boat Club who took part in the last

minstrel entertainment intend giving another performance some time during At the Naalehu, Hilea and Honuapo sugar mills, in the Kau district, Hawaii, grinding was recently stopped for repairs. It is expected to be resumed at the first

other in about two months.

named mill in a fortnight, and at the two

Legion of Hot or. At the regular meeting of Hawaiian Council No. 689, American Legion of Honor, held last evening, the following officers were installed: M. Eckart, P. ivate, in the United States, had a pre- | C.; A. O. Forbes, Commander; M. D. sely contrary effect, and was the in- Monsarrat, Vice Commander; H. Hart, cing cause of the revival of business | Orator; E. M. Marshall, Chaplain; R. and continuous prosperity of that coun- B. French, Guide; John Hopp, Warden; Julius Asch, Sentry; W. L. Hopper, Secretary; E. W. Peterson, Collector; ade a further call for 3 per cent bonds, C. H. Eldridge, A. O. Forbes and F. H. gregating \$10,000,000, and there is Oeding, Trustees. The installation ceremony was performed by Deputy Supreme Commander C. H. Eldridge, assisted by

Domestic Produce Receipts. The following are the receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Friday, January 14th: Sugar, 24,904 bags; rice 3,533 bags; paddy, 2,629 bags; rice bran, 320 bags; awa, 254 bags; coffee, 102 bags; corn, 60 bags; potatoos, 30 begs; peanuts, 20 bags; ginger, 30 bags; molasses, 126 barrels; bananas, 1,550 bunches; and 195 hides.

Returning to College.

Their Highnesses the Princes Kawananakoa, Kelijahonui and Kalanianaole leave by the Mariposa for St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, to resume their scholastic duties, after a two months'

Forty-two Persons Drowned.

Dispatches from Brisbane state that the steamers Kielawap and Helen Nicholl came in collision off Queensland, result-

Jottings from Life. The outcome of the Geronimo matter will probably be the hanging of Gen. Miles and

the reduction to the ranks of the Apache ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS PARENT. Call boy (to old gentleman in green room)-Mile. De Perchong desires me to assure you that she will be down as soon as she recovers

from her fatigue and changes her clothes.

isn't anything serious the matter with mother, "Well, I never," remarked Dumley, as he tried to bite through a muffin the other morn-

Old gentleman-Here, hold on; I say, there

"What is the matter?" inquired the land-"This bread is awful," angrily replied Dum-

"Well, it's better bred than you are," was the freezing response. The silence that came over the breakfast table was so deep that it punched a hole in

the cellar floor. A MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION. Scene-Young man and friend in a com-Iortable room.

Sympathetic visitor-Good quarters, these, old fellow; you ought to be satisfied with Repentant bachelor-Yes, I'm satisfied now with my quarters. They are good enough.

What I was is a better half.-Life.

Their Special Use. "Yes, Bobby," said the minis or, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, there is the fly for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for

anything, yet--" "Oh, yes, I would," interrupted Bobby. know what flies are good for." "What, Bobby?" "Pa says that they are the only thing what keeps him awake when you are preaching,"--

CHANGE IN MANNERS AND COSTUME DURING THE LAST DECADE.

Unparalleled Intellectual Progress of the People-Christianity Superseding Buddhism-Schools and Colleges-The Emperor's Promises-Trade of the Island.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

Among the late arrivals from Japan were W. C. De Lano Eastlake and his mother, who are visiting San Francisco on their way east. Mr. Eastlake is secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Medical Science in There can be no reasonable excuse for Japan and a member of the Asiatic society, and has, during the three years of his residence in the orient, become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people and not less familiar with the country, both in a political and physical sense. In an interview with a reporter Mr. Eastlake portrayed in glowing colors the country

> and its people. The people, he said, are fast advancing in the civilization of their political, moral and intellectual lives, and scarcely without exception are anxious to reap the benefits of European and American education. In the customs of dress there has been a marked change during the last decade until now the officials and the better classes assume the English costume. Among the former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes. Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually growing obsolete, and at fashionable balls the European dress is generally assumed, while the programmes of the Japanese orchestras generally include the best of English music.

BANGS AND WHITE TEETH. The odd yet picturesque style of hair dressing which has so long prevailed in the coun-The Rev. Herbert H. Gowen will preach | try has been superseded by that of the American women, and the fair foreheads of the royal ladies are already hidden by the bang so common in our own country. The fashions, however, are not set by the empress. The Co. will sell, at the premises at the corner style adopted by the minister's wives is considered quite the proper thing, and, following their example, all ladies of culture have dropped the custom of blacking their teeth and shaving their eyebrows.

"The intellectual progress of the people of Japan," said Mr. Eastlake, "has been almost unparalleled. Not only has the educational system been established all over the empire, but the capital city boasts of a university that can compare favorably with the best colleges of the continent. German professors, prominent for scientific ability and research, have filled the chairs in the scientific and medical departments of the Imperial university, while in literature, both ancient and modern, English and American men of advanced thought have been chosen as instructors. Recently the staff of foreign professors has been diminished and the vacancies filled by Japanese literati who have returned from study

"The works of Huxley, Spencer, Darwin and others have been translated into Japanese, and are familiar handbooks to students in Japan. The promulgators of Christianity find that they have a proud skepticism to contend with. The Japanese talk of the 'evolution of species' and the nebular hypothesis as glibly as our learned men. Buddhism is still the predominating faith, but Christianity is rapidly establishing itself among the more intellectual classes, although many of the high officials express extreme bitterness to the doctrine and its introduction. This bitterness is so great that to profess Christianity means the loss of an official position. The people are not conservative, however, and it is only a question of time when the Christian faith will be accepted throughout the country. In all the large cities public schools are main tained, and it is compulsory that after attain ing a certain age children shall be sent to school. In Tokio there are two large law schools, one of which is conducted in the French and the other in the English language. Added to these is an engineering college, with its library of over 20,000 volumes and its extensive laboratories, which have been recently merged with the Imperial coilege.

THE EMPEROR'S PROMISES.

"Political affairs are not behind in the onward march of civilization, and the chief excitement of the country now is the preparation for the national assembly promised for 1890. The ground is already purchased and the assembly buildings commenced, although there is naturally some misapprehension on the part of suspicious minds that the government may not carry out its promises to the people. As it now stands, the government is in the hands of the emperor, assisted by the senate and house of lords, which in Japanese is called 'Gen-ro-in.' The national assembly will be composed of representatives elected by the people from the various districts into which the country is divided, thus making the empire a partial republic. Laws regarding press criticism and public speech are very stringent, and in neither is criticism of the government allowed. Regarding Japan's relations with America I am able to speak at length. My visit to this country is in the interest of an extension of the mercantile traffic. The United States and its people are regarded with great respect by the Japanese, and in their eyes, as The Jiji Shimpo, one of the leading journals, expresses it, 'America stands out in the world like a blossoming plum branch among a thicket of brambles diffusing a rich fragrance and compelling the admiration of all for her great name and rigorous policy.'

"America is Japan's largest customer in a commercial way, while, on the other hand, none of the staple products of the United States, except kerosene, find their way to

"The railroads of Japan are constantly be ing extended and there are now six companies, embracing about 700 miles of road. These are equipped with English locomotives, cars and rails, but Germany is making every effort to secure this trade, and a contract has recently been awarded to German firms for furnishing the rails for eight years. You would be surprised to see American street cars rolling along the streets of Tokio, but there are many of them, and these with the jinrikishu, or pullman cars, are the principal public conveyances. The latter may be hired for seventy-five cents a day, and the street cars carry passengers for a moderate charge, ranging from two to eight cents, ac-cording to the distance traveled."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Girls at the Seaside.

I have carefully looked around me for some of those fair maids of the shore you read of in correspondence. But up to date none have arrived. The average girl wears canvas shoes rusted by the brine, an old seersucker dress, a hat mashed down on the south side, mashed up on the north, bruised, bent, broken and maltreated on the other two sides, and she digs a hole in the sand, falls into it, puts on blue glasses and fights flies and reads dime novels. There is nothing jaunty-nothing picturesque-nothing to admire in the careless manner in which she raises a No. 5 shoe and kicks viciously, at an inquisitive fly.-M. Quad in Detroit Free

A Resion journal for the blind contains a cathing screed against decollatte Copens

A Stight Mistake in Reporting. proposing the heal h of the clergy, said that "in | wealthy planter, who had a company of these days clergy men were expected to have the wisdom and learning of a Jeremy Taylor." wealthy planter, who had a company of passengers for the above ports.

The wisdom and learning of a Jeremy Taylor. The gathered the hailstones, and, on the COMMODATIONS, apply to His lordship was next day reported to have inspiration of the moment, concected that desaid "In these days elergymen were expect. lisious beverage which we call mint julep. ed to have the wisdom and learning of a jour- Its fame spread, but at first they never made neyonan buller."-The Argonaut.

"SLUMMING" IN LONDON.

About the "Jolliest" Dissipation Known

to the Fashionable World. "There is one English fashion which the Anglo-maniacs have not yet succeeded in introducing in New York," said the European buyer of a large silk house a few days ago, and that is slumming. In London, visiting the slums is believed to be about the jolliest and most fetching dissipation known to the world. The subject has been the butt of the comic weekly artists of London for some months now, and no well-regulated member of society can afford to miss a slumming

party during the season. "They do it up in great shape over there, you know. An Englishman must dress for every expedition, no matter whether it is a trip to Africa or a walk to the corner. In slumming women run to cloaks and men to long coats. These outer garments are believed to ward off disease, though exactly how they do it when the wearers breathe the foul air of the slums is difficult to imagine. When they return to the house of their hostess or chaperone the young people all throw off these wraps in the passage, and the wraps are aired by the servants and returned by mes-

see er the following day. A supper, more or less elaborate, follows the 'slum,' as the excitement makes all hands hungry and talkative. There are always two policemen with the party, and, as a rule, not more than five or six people go along. London tramps are liable to prove surly and ill-tempered when their homes are invaded.

"The party starts from the hostess' house in carriages at 11 o'clock or perhaps midnight, although that is pretty late, and drive to the heart of the London slums. Here they wander through the quarters of the poor, the outcast and the lost ones of the great town, pushing their way into rooms where drunken louts, repulsive women and scraggy and unkempt children lie sleeping like so many worms in a bait box. They go everywhere, for the police do not recognize the rights of any of the paupers, and bang their way ruthlessly ahead. The high born men and women gaze upon their dirty fellow creatures, visit their opium dens, their drinking places, dance halls-or, rather, cellars-and invade their living rooms. When they've had all their stomachs and eyes will stand they return to their supper. It never occurs to them, of course, that the cost of one such meal as they discuss would lift a mountain of misery and woe from the backs of the poor they have just visited. Philanthropy is not a proper fad now across the water.

"Is there no slumming in New York?" "Oh, occasionally parties of men send down to police headquarters and secure the services of a detective for a trip through Baxter, Mulberry and Mott streets; but slumming is not recognized as a fashionable amusement. -New York Sun.

Visit to New York Chinatown. My first visit to our New York Chinatown fascinated me, and I have since been there many times, and I like the Chinese. They are clean, respectful and wonderfully polite. The much vaunted politeness of the French-

man is nowhere besides the genuine courtesy of the Chinese. Of course they have their vices. They are inveterate gamblers, and opium is everywhere. Almost every Chinaman owns his own "lay out," and the smell of the burning drug is in every house. But I don't know that it is any worse than our much more frequent whisky bottle. It does not certainly engender so many fights, and when a Chinaman does fight he does not do much damage, unless he uses a knife. In this, as in everything else, the Chinaman is a creature of

The Chinese manner of fighting is to grab each other's pigtail with the left and hammer away with the right; when he tackles a shorthaired man he is nowhere; his left hand goes clawing wildly around the back of his opponent's head, and failing to catch the pigtail, he seems not to know what to do with his right. When we remember that it is the very lowest class of Chinese which have come to this country, it is remarkable how well they behave. One custom, however, gives an insight into the Chinaman's character. Confucius said: "Whosoever giveth a cup of tea to him who asks hath done a good act, which shall be remembered in the time of trouble." No charge is made for tea in the restaurants and in the barber's shop, the grocery stores, the gambling houses, and the opium dens. A pot of tea stands always

ready for any who choose to drink.-Allan

Forman in Cleveland Leader. Goats for the Dairy. In England they now have a special breed of goats for the dairy, and an association has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. In fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among our domestic animals? If it can be so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their prolificacy will place them within the reach of all.

The she goat somtimes gives as much as six quarts of milk, if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich in cream, but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe.-Farm, Field

An Interview With John Morrissey. George Alfred Townsend once told me how he succeeded in obtaining from Morrissey a sketch of his life, which the latter declared was the best ever published. One evening Townsend visited the club and engaged Mr. Morrissey in general conversation. After a few minutes in the house a stroll was taken in the grounds and the gentlemen seated themselves in a summer house lighted by a single gas jet. Little by little the events in the life of the ex-puglist and ex-congressman were skillfully drawn out, and, unobserved by him, dates, etc., were noted by the interviewer on his cuffs. A short time after, aided by his wonderful memory, Mr. Townsend wove together a sketch that was pub lished in a western paper, and Mr. Morrissey pronounced it correct and the smartest trick ever played on him by a newspaper man .-Cor. New York World.

Mr. Conkling and His Practice. Mr. Conkling pays no attention to politics. He rarely converses on political topics with even his most intimate friends. His thoughts are concentrated on the practice of his profession, and he is rapidly accumulating a fortune. He is the pink of neatness, but he is neither expensive nor extravagant in his tastes and habits. I never saw him in a cab, and have seen him only once in a horse car. He usually walks to his office and from there to the court room. Not long ago I saw him rush into a beer saloon, drink foaming lager, and regale himself at the free lunch counter It was to save time, not money. A fortune secured, he may, like Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, re-enter the political lists and make New York politics more lively than it has been made since the days of Silas Wright. rk Letter.

Invention of the Mint Julep. The mint julep is an old colonial Virginian The Earl of Carnarvon at a banquet, in drink. It was invented in Virginia by a it except when it hailed.—Chicago Herald.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTES.

Yuen Kee & Co. have removed to Hotel

Undressed kid gloves, ladies' underwear, pink, white, cream and blue cashmere just received by last steamer, at C. J. Fishel's.* Hats, hats, hats-a ladies' good straw

hat in black, white, brown or ecru, in all

the leading shades, at \$1, at Sachs' store.* The largest assortment of children's lawn and chambra lace edged bats, Normandy bonnets in silk, lace and embroidery, can be found at N. S. Sachs' store. * Oriental lace skirting in berge, ecru and white, with edging and all-over lace to

suits, special bargains at Sachs' store. * Messrs. Wing On Wo & Co., of Maunakea street, beg leave to notify the public that they have just received a large quantity of XXX and other choice brands of Manila cigars, of the best quality, for sale at moderate prices.

match, white and colored embroidered

Advertisements



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholese, reness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only IN CANS. ROYAL DARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-ch.

NOTICE.

MR R.W. McCHESNEY HAS BEEN ADMITTED as a member of the firm of M. W. McChesney & Son, dating from January 1, 1887. The firm name will hereafter be M. W. McCHESNEY

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS Honolulu, January 14, 1887. 420 jan15t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN AP pointed Asssignee of the estate of J. LYONS of Ronolulu, a bankrupt, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate pay the same to the undersigned.

W. C. PARKE, Assignee.

Houslalu, January 13, 1887. 415 djan18 wfeb7

THE RESIDENCE AT PRESENT OCCUPIED

Kinan and Pensacola Streets. Apply to JAMES A. KENNEDY,

> Office Honolulu Iron Works Co. NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOL-lars per share will be paid stockholders of Wilder's Steamship Co. on SATURDAY, January Wilder's Steamship Co. 15, 1887, at the office of the company.
S. B. ROSE,

Australian Mail Service.

Honolulu, January 12th.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

The new and fine Al steel steamship "MARIPOSA,"

Of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be due

at Honelulu from Sydney and Auckland

1887,

And will 'eave for the above port with mails and passengers on or about that date. For freight 'or passage, having SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

For Sydney and Auckland.

The new and fine Al steel steamship

the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be due at Honolulu from San Francisco or or about

And will have prompadispaten with mails and

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS

AND EMBROIDERIES

The Popular Millinery House,

104 Fort Street - - -

N. S. SACHS, Proprietor.

Honolulu

NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW DRESS GOODS

We are now showing a splendid line of EMBROIDERED SUICS in white and colored, and COMBINATION DRESS SUITS. Cashmere and Nun's Veilings

In all colors at special prices. CHAMOIS AND UNDRESSED KID GLOVES. We call special at-

Corsets and Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Special Bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE, in cotton, Lisle thread and gilt. Price

MRS. MELLIS' dressmaking establishment on the premises.

CIGARS.

If you want a fine CIGAR, try some of Straiton & Stor.n's, which have just

HOLLISTER & CO.S.

109 Fort Street,

LOVEJOY & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 15 Nuuanu Street.

Having enlarged and renovated their store and replenished their stock, are now fully prepared supply all goods in their line at very lowest market rates.

"ROYAL CLUB GIN." Special attention is called to this extra quality of GIN, being their own importation and a ve A full assortment of California Wines and all the best brands of Beer, Ale and Porte always in stock. Also, genuine Louis Roderer sweet Champagne, quarts and pints,

Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Etc. Island jorders promptly attended to and goods carefully packed for shipment.

LEWIS & CO.,

ill Fort Street.-Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries

FRESH GOODS

By every steamer from California, and always on hand, a full and complete line Provisions, Etc., Etc.

61 Satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone No. 240. P. O. Box No. 297. JUST RECEIVED

---BY THE----

All-Over Embroideries.

New Millinery.

French Kid Shoes, Mitts, Etc.,

LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE.

ta Fashionable Dressmaking on the Premises.

WANTED.

CAMPLOYMENT BY A BOOKKEEPER OF 12 twenty-four years' experience. Can furnish local references from prominent business men. Address, LEDGER, this office.

Honolulu Carriage Co

"AUSTRALIA, " Stand-Corner Fort and Merchant S

If you want a First-class Carriage, with go horses, reliable and sober drivers, Ring up Telephone 335.

406 Jan 25 DR. IWAI,

Physician and Surgeon, Residence and Office, 40 Emma Street OFFICE HOURS-From 9 to 12 a. m.

BELL TELEPHONE No. 423.

Fred ricksburg Brewing U SAN JOSE, CAL.

The Lager Beer of the above Brewery Was Awarded the First Prize

At the Expositions of 1885 and 1886.

Freeth & Peacock,

HONOLULU, AGENT